MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park II entre-Edgewood Folks. High Op r. House-Drains.

Brandway heate-Hantol Providence.

Baly's Theater-The Tote
6 and Ope a Rouse-Col. Sellers.

Haverly's Fifth Avanue Theater-The Tourists.

Biverly's Fifth Avanue Theater-The Tourists. Mindleon Ngun'e Theatre-Hard Kirke.

Retropolitin Convert Hall, Broadway, the av. and slat a
Niklo's Garden—Around the World in Eighty Days.

New York Aquardem—H. M. S. Plushers, &c.

Standard Chentre—A Colden Came. Son Francisco Minateria-Breadway and 19th at Theatre C mique—Mulligan Guard Picule. Union Square I brutes—Two Nights in Rome. Wallack . Theatre-Orim Soulis.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 4, 1880, was: 130.327 Weekly.... 124.330 Thursday. 123.397 Friday... 123.452 Saturday... Total for the week ...

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEERLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Pres Idential canvass of 1880 Tax Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Mascoca and Essuiss, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

and patriotism. To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-

mend the circulation of Tur Werrity Sex.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with Es. we will send THE WEEKLY SUN to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the Presidential election.

Raise clubs in every school district.

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee Jun. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Parite Bailroad nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Frb. 18, 1873—Garfield's Testio Periured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shures of Credit Mubilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.

Messra Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing

figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret

The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer-

ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the tratimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untru But untrue sestimony given under such is morally, if not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with nunishment all who took Credit Mebilier stock from Cakes From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Gardeld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid & dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation becan, he was auxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitu ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the Nese York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery. he men who were bribed should go with him.

A Rad Certificate. The men who nominated GARFIELD begin to realize that the personal record of their candidate is in itself a burden sufficient to bear them down in the race. In their extreme eagerness to explain or extenuate the facts, they confess that if they are permitted to stand in their origina prominence and nakedness as they appear in the reports of Republican committees of investigation, they constitute an insuperable bar to his election. No people having any self-respect or any regard for public morality could be expected to choose as President a man guilty of such offences as bribe taking and perjury. They certainly will not do so deliberately and with their eyes open to the truth, and it has therefore become the main business of the Republican newspapers to befog and pervert the record, which was rejuctantly made up by their own friends in Congress, and which, at the time, they were able to read clearly enough.

They have not succeeded. The testimony of the witnesses is irrevocable; the documentary evidence, some of it over GAR-FIELD'S own hand, cannot be blotted out; and the solemn findings of the friendly Republican tribunals, which considered his several defences with every personal and partisan motive in his favor, and were yet forced to overrule them, remain in all their terrible weight.

In this emergency the friends of Gen. GARPIELD have taken the novel plan of calling upon his personal associates for certificates of character. They have succeeded in securing some very remarkable testimonials. They have extracted these from Democrats, whose social relations with the candidate made it impossible for them to speak of his private character with any degree of freedom.

Judge Black was the most promising subject of these experiments. Under his wing Mr. GARFIELD had entered the courts on two or three occasions, and acquired the title to call himself a lawyer, which he so grievously abused in the DE GOLYER case. Judge Black had been his counsellor in the Credit Mobilier affair, and had exhausted every expedient to save him from the condemnation which overtook him. He had thus shown his willingness to serve him; and of his extraordinary personal attachment he had given abuning who would be inclined to give GARFIELD a clean bill of health, it was Judge BLACK. Accordingly he had no sooner put foot on American soil than he was besieged by the

And what is the result? He says that he

that he had received the Credit Mobilier relations between the Credit Mobiller and the Union Pacific, and between both corporations and the Federal Government. Judge Black believed him then, and he still believes that GARPIELD told him the truth. But when Garfield was called in his own defence before the POLAND Committee he denied under solemn oath that he had ever accepted the stock or received a dollar on account of it, and completely reversed the

story he had told Judge BLACK. Judge BLACK, therefore, being the witness, his client was a fool in 1869 and a knave in 1873. In other words, he took an intended bribe without knowing it, but the moment he ascertained the nature of the transaction he denied that it had ever taken place, and in doing so deliberately perjured himself. He had the stock in his pocket for years, before he had the curiosity to inquire as to the purpose of the corporation by which it was issued, and then he swore that he never had it at all. This is the substance of Judge BLACK's statement in the letter to BLAINE. which he now says was the best he could do for Garfield, and the Republicans are welcome to all the comfort they can derive

If Judge Black intended to use the Re-publican press for the purpose of delivering a very telling blow at the Republican candidate, he has doubtless succeeded beyond his expectation.

Reform in the English Game Laws.

There is no remnant of the old feudal legislation more offensive to the mass of the British people than the game laws, and it has long been felt that a repeal of them would be the most precious boon Parliament could bestow on agriculture. Beyond a doubt, these odious statutes would have been wiped out ten years ago when the last Parliamentary Commission published its report upon the subject, but for the dominant influence of landowners in the House of Commons. At length, however, a substantial installment of reform has been attempted in this direction. A measure known as the Hares and Rabbits bill was introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE and his principal colleagues, and this, which the House of Peers on Thursday permitted to become a law, will to some extent relieve the British farmer from an almost intolerable incubus.

Few persons in this country have any conception of the oppressive legislation still enforced in England for the preservation of game, or of the immense damage to crops which it unquestionably entails. The spirit of these statutes may be inferred from the "Night Poaching Prevention act," which makes poaching, or merely trespass by night for the suspected purpose of poaching, punishable, as a first offence, by three months' hard labor. On a second offence the penalty is doubled, while the third transgression is visited, as a misdemeanor, with two years' hard labor, or, if the Judge sees fit, with seven years' penal servitude An act passed in the present reign makes this monstrous statute applicable to public roads and highways; so that, in point of fact, these terrible penalties may be incurred by a man apprehended on the public highway if the magistrate chooses to suspeet that his intention was to pursue wild animals. And who is the committing magistrate? Usually, the nearest landowner. In other words, the administration of this extraordinary code is confided in all initiatory proceedings to the very men in whose interests its harsh provisions have been framed. Not only, too, is the magistrate a landowner, but a landlord's gamekeepers are invested with all the power that would be conferred on special constables in the face of a threatened insurrection. A little reflection on the probable workings of such laws will sufficiently explain the timid. truckling spirit of poor people in the English agricultural districts toward their so cial superiors. How rigorously these cruel statutes are enforced may be inferred from

the fact that during the past few years the

average number of convictions for offences

under them has been about 10,000 annually

These laws are not only tyrannous in their moral aspect, as Blackstone pronounced them more than a century ago, but they are ruinous in an economical point of view. It is not so much to save the halfstarved laborer from brutal persecution for the crime of killing a rabbit, as to secure the farmer from impending bankruptey. that some palliation of the game laws has at last been undertaken. The vast destructiveness of ground game, to which category hares and rabbits belong, has been con clusively demonstrated before two committees of the House of Commons. It is no longer gainsaid that a couple of hares will eat and destroy as much as a sheep; that the most fertile land in the neighborhood of a warren or preserve becomes as unproductive as a bad soli elsewhere; that the preservation of ground game keeps large tracts, even to the extent of millions of acres, out of cultivation. It has been proved. for instance, that in a single district of South Norfolk no less than 18,000 acres are untenanted on account of the game, and that if hares and rabbits could even be kept within reasonable bounds 40,000 more sheep could be reared in the county. The average cost of feeding a rabbit when running wild among the crops is said to be \$250, whereas it will only bring from 18 to 20 cents in mar ket. As hares are known to be at least equally destructive, it is computed that the annual 10,000 tons of hares and rabbits brought to market represent an absolute loss of \$20,000,000. In Perthshire the damage done by ground game on some holdings is reckoned at more than half the value of the farmer who put up four miles of wire fencing, to protect himself against rabbits, found that his land grew twice as much as it had | indeed, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, done before. Without multiplying illustrations, we may say that the second select committee of the House of Commons, on whose report the present bill is based, examined seventy-four witnesses, and indis putably established the vast injury done by ground game to land and to food staples.

The object of the Hares and Rabbits bill s distinctly affirmed to be the better protection of occupiers of land against damage to their crops from ground game. Among its revolutionary provisions is one investing the occupier with an inseparable right to kill hares and rabbits by himself and his agents concurrently with his landlord, and it goes on to recite that every agreement, condition, or arrangement purporting to alienate the right of the occupier under the act shall be void. The bill also relieves the occupier and his agents from the necessity of purchasing a license to kill, take, or sell dant proofs. If there was a Democrat liv- ground game, merely specifying that the agents must be members of the tenant's household, or bona fide employed by him.

The new law, it will be noted, is framed exclusively in the interest of the farmers, and leaves everybody else at the mercy of the petty Nimrods, who are not has no desire to add anything to the BLAINE | likely to relax their harshness toward

recites that GARFIELD told him in 1869 | the relief afforded by the bill is limited to the bestowal on the tenant of a right to Will stock, and pretended to be greatly shocked within the limits of his farm; it does not in-when Judge BLACK explained to him the adjacent preserves, or check their multiplication on adjoining land. A more sweeping and useful measure is advocated by many reformers, viz., to exclude hares and rabbits altogether from the definition of game, in which, by the way, they were formally included for the first time by an act passed in 1862. It is certain, nevertheless, that the Hares and Rabbits bill, though it may not go far enough, will be a long step in advance, and foreshadow a radical reconstruction of the game laws. That such is felt to be its real significance may be inferred from the clamors raised by the landowning aristocracy, and from the desperate resistance with which they threatened to confront the bill in the last stronghold of caste privilege, the House of Lords. It was apprehended that the Peers might treat this scheme as they did the Compensation for Disturbance bill, or that they might by amendment destroy its vital principle. But this they refrained from doing, conscious that they could not well afford to weaken their influence in the counties, and that they would find the British farmer a far more formidable opponent than the Irish peasant.

> Gen. Banks-His Wonderful Resemblance to his Twin Brother.

There are some twin sisters in Pennsylva nia who bear a striking resemblance to each other. It is said that for several weeks past they have been taking turns and sitting up alternate nights with the same beau with-

out his ever having discovered the joke. Remarkable as the resemblance of these twin sisters to each other must be, that of Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS of Massachusetts to his twin brother, bearing the same name and title, is still more astonishing.

Many years ago one or both of these Bankses entered the United States House of Representatives, and subsequently became Speaker of that body, discharging the important and delicate duties of that office with unsurpassed ability. At a later period we find one of them in the office of Governor of Massachusetts for successive years. And still later one of them was again elected to Congress.

Now, whether one only of these twins served in the office of Governor, or they took turns as the twin sisters have done in sitting up with the same beau, has never been found out.

But it is very clear that when one of them got back into the House of Representatives the other occasionally occupied his seat; and that while their resemblance in looks was so close that nobody could ever tell them apart, there existed a great disparity in their opinions.

Thus one of these BANKSES Is now perambulating the country making Republican speeches. In a speech delivered at Trenton last Tuesday, this Gen. BANKS, referring to JAMES A. GARPIELD, made the following statement:

'lie is a man whom I have known for twenty years, and known under circumstances that would make it im-possible for any man to show continually that he was not what he was or that he was what he was not. I do not hesitate to say to you that of the 50,000,000 of people of our country, there is not a man who is more entitled to the confidence of this people, who is more circumspect in all his relations with men, who is more careful in the performance of his duties, private and public, who is regarded as more free from sham or dishonor than this same Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States. [Applause.] Without any relations that would bias me in his behalf or prejudice me against him, I was appointed upon a committee to examine very carefully and thoroughly into the course of his public on reer, with other men more distinguished than myself. and I agreed with them, as they agreed with each other, that for the purposes for which we were appointed, so far as this candidate was concerned, he was without ofence and without crime."

Curiously enough the twin brother and namesake-the other Gen. Banks-appears. without ever having been suspected of being a double, to have got appointed on this same committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. GARFIELD, and he arrived at an entirely different conclusion. After Mr. GAB-PIELD had sworn: "I never owned, received, or agreed to re-

ceive, any stock of the Credit Mobiller, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them." this committee reported as follows: "The facts in regard to Mr. GARPIELD, as found by the

tee, are that he agreed with Mr. Awas to take ter shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Axes received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. GARTIELD by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Ganrield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

These twin BANKSES create great confusion in politics.

The Gospel According to the Times. Church doors that have been locked against saint and sinner for weeks past stood invitingly open yesterday; the preachers briskly climbed the pulpit stairs, looking browner and ruddier for their summer play spell; through the open windows floated broken strains of Christian psalmody, causing the passers by to loiter and listen. The religious season of 1880-81 has begun. The work of plucking immortal souls, like brands, from the inconceivable torments of an everlasting hell has been resumed at the point where it was dropped in June or early July, when the first scorching heats scattered the high-salaried pulpiteers to pineclad mountain sides and wind-swept beaches But in order to save your sinner you must first catch him, and this the preachers did not do yesterday to any satisfactory extent. If it is right and proper for everybodypreachers, deacons, and all-to stay away from church for five Sundays, this illogical sinner argues that it cannot be very wrong to stay away the sixth Sunday, especially whole crop, and in Northamptonshire a | if this happens to be the hottest of the half dozen. Hence he did not benefit by the preaching of the Gospel yesterday, unless, who held forth at Manhattan Beach, caught him, so to speak, on the fly.

To-day Arkansas holds her State election, choosing her Governor and other State officers and also voting Yes or No upon a constitutional amendment which prohibits the Legislature from levying any tax or making any appropriation of State funds to pay the State railroad and leves bonds and the Hol. FORD claim bonds. lithough the Arkansas Republicans in the Presidential election of 1876 cast forty per cent. f the whole vote of the State, they make no minations for State offices this year, leaving the issue between the Democrats and the The former have nominated for Governor T. J. CHURCHILL; the latter, W. P.

It has been suggested that that queer apparatus of Dr. Mosso for measuring the quantity of blood used up in any mental acion-that is, as Prof. BARKER puts it, for measuring thought-might be profitably employed in the examination room. In this way, Mr. GARKELL thinks, the examiners can ascertain not only how much a man knows, but also how much effort it costs him to produce any particular result of brain work." This seems to be worthy of consideration. But what a pity that Dr. Mosso's plethysmograph was not invented a few years carlier! Then we

GARPIELD to produce that "peculiar result of brain work" for which he pocketed \$5,000 in the DE GOLVER affair and called it a fee.

Many funeral processions cross the East River every Sunday and find their way to the cemeteries among the hills beyond Williamsburgh. Many creeds are represented in the religious belief of the persons who carry the dead to those burying grounds; but it is rare that a procession moves along the dusty roads scat-tering bits of blank paper in the way, in order that the devil, delayed by his curiosity to examine the scraps of paper, may not overtake and possess himself of the soul of a dead Chinaman whose coffin he is supposed to be following. The burial of the body of the late LEE WAN in the Cemetery of the Evergreens yesterday was a ceremony such as never before been witnessed in this part of the world. In view of their trying to outwit the Evil One, taking advantage of his curiosity, the Chinese may be regarded not only as imputing to that personage a frailty common to mortals, but as being the first to detect in him a trait that has been often held to be characteristic of the sex to which he has been supposed not to belong.

New York has seen hotter Sundays than yesterday was. But they were very hot Sun-

The Plattdeutsches Volksfest will to-day begin its four days' celebration in a park near High Bridge. It is now six years since this popular festival was introduced in New York. Athletic sports, shooting for prizes, fireworks comical games, and the crowning of the Schuetzen King will, as usual, form the bulk of the entertainment, in addition to eating pretzels and sausages and drinking beer and wine, and plenty of singing and shouting. Wednesday will be Reuter day-a day in honor of the Low German poet.

VENNOR says he already foresees "very early and severe cold." Perhaps that may be consolation for those who suffered the heats of Saturday and yesterday.

The Jewish New Year began last night at sundown, in accordance with the usage that makes the evening and morning constitute the day-the evening coming first. The year is 5641 in the calendar; the day is the first of the month Tishri. In the temptes Ahavath Chesed, B'nni Israel, B'nai Jeshurun, Emanu-El, Shaarai Tepbila, and Shearith Israel appropriate services were held last night, and will be continued to-day. Unlike the Christian, the Hebrew New Year begins with a season of peni-

Persons who fled from Long Branch at the approach of cool weather, several days ago, did better than they knew. They escaped the hottest day of the season at that resort, the thermometer yesterday indicating ninety-seven degrees in the shade.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which closed last week, was remarkable both for the large attendance, and for the number, variety, and value of the papers read and discussed. Nearly a thousand persons were registered: nearly six hundred new members were elected; the number of papers entered was two hundred and thirty. Among the fellows elected was Mrs. EBMINNIE SMITH of Jersey City, the first lady ever chosen a fellow of the association. As visitors to a barbecue, a camp meeting, or a horse race usually find an instrument and an operator ready to try the strength of their lungs, so Dr. B. JAY JEFFRIES, who is an enthusiast on the subject, got 368 members to try his tests for color blindness, and spotted fifteen of the number as wanting. The next annual meeting will be held at Cincinnati. It will prove a success it as entertaining and useful as the one just ended at Boston.

One of the interesting essays read before the American Association last week was that of Mrs. ERMINNIE SMITH of Jersey City on the Iroquois language. Mrs. Smith noted how few words in Iroquois have been borrowed from the English, and that these few have become so assimilated with Iroquois as to be hardly recognizable. Thus, jacket reappears as ne-ya-kitan-do, and Boston as Was-tu. It is worth observing, by the way, that the general term used in Iroquois for the whole American nation is Was-tu-ha-kan-literally, Bostonians. This is like the British use of the word Yankees, in Revolutionary times, to denote all the people of the colonies; and the Iroquois fact will, of course, be to the Boston man only another confirmation strong of where the hub of the universe is.

The National Board of Steam Navigation, which held its ninth annual session the past week, passed a resolution that it "contemplated with sentiments of patriotism and individual gratification the proposed centennial celebra-tion of Yorktown." The connection between steam navigation and the Yorktown centenary is not at first clear; but the session was held at Norfolk, where the Board received many courtesies and invitations, and it was glad to express sympathy in a project which so much interests

The Rev. J. B. CLEAVER of Twenty-eighth street preached a sermon last evening on 'JAMES A. GARFIELD'S Religion." It was a queer topic, and the sermon matched it. Some clergymen, remembering certain episodes in the man's career, would probably have been disposed to make the discourse as short as the famous chapter on the snakes in Iceland. There is no religion in JAMES A. GARFIELD." would have seemed to them to cover all there was to be said. But the Rev. J. B. CLEAVER is not that sort of clergyman. He knew what was expected of him, and he made GARFIELD out a

Nevertheless we again caution all persons in search of a religion to steer clear of the James A. GARFIELD variety.

SPORTS OF THE DAT.

The Kill von Kull cance races of Saturday did not de velop remarkable success on the part of the contestants, but the water was rough and the tide strong. Next Sat-urday a race open to all comers, with prizes for winners, may show an improved performance.

The Staten Island lawn tennis tourney of last week suggested that American players have not yet reached per-fection in this pastime. Mr. Woodhouse, a member of an English club, who chanced to be traveiling in this country, won the silver cap, while the opponent who came near est to him was also a foreigner, Mr. Rellmuth of Ontario. However, perhaps before many years some American will repeat Mr. Woodhouse's performance at the annual All England Lawn Tennts TourBament. The double games, which were begun on Saturday and excited com-paratively little interest, will be resumed to-day.

That Courtney failed to row in the Geneva regatts was ess of a surprise than if he had rowed. Yet he certainly had nothing to lose by rowing. Three of the four races were close and splendidly contested-the amateur single Gaisel, and Holmes contended, finishing in the order anied the double scull, in which Holmes and Wood irv of Pawtinket, defeated the Monihans of Albany, and tarmon and Brown of Union Springs; and the professional single sculls, in which half a dozen good oars men started, and Riley detented Hosmer and Weisberger only with great effort. Out of this first annual regatia the Seneca Rowing Association have already spring wo professional matches, each to be rowed within irty days—one of Riley against Weisberger of Wheel g, whom Riley heat by ten seconds at Geneva; the her of Riley against Courtney. Lee, Plaisted, Teneyck. lummer, and Kennedy are out in a card, saving that ar the Hochester people are talking of paying the expenses of the Riley-Courtney match, they are ready to go into Certainly those who pay the expenses would have in that way a much better chance to get a race

The American team for the coming match of United States against Canada is a worthy one—the four New-halls and Clark and Van Renssciaer of the Young Ameri-ca Club, Brewster of the Germantown, R. Hargraye of the new Girard, Keasler of the Staten Island, S. Law and J. R. Thayer, Jr., of the Mirron. The selection of the committee gives the Philadelphiaus ten out of the eleven; but this is more convenient, as the match is to be played in their city, and they could easily, indeed, iurnish the whole cleven, as they have in two previous annual matches in which they beat the best cleven of all Canada. The Canadians have also picked out twentytwo, from which an All Canada eleven will be sejected letter. That letter was written in 1873, and I pouchers and suspected persons. Moreover, I might have known just how much effort it cost | The game is appointed for the 19th and 18th of Sentember

FACTS FOR THE PROPLE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. - Falsification of official figures by the Treasucy Department is one of the many disgraceful methods invented by the Republican managers for this campaign. This is done in various ways, but principally by the suppression of portions of the records in order to produce deceptive results and thus give the Republican party a degree of credit to which it has no claim,

John Sherman appears as conspicuously in this new fraud as he did in that of Louisiana. when he personally bargained to steal the vote of that State and got his present place as the reward for the infamous service. Not content with his own misstatements, he has made the head of the Bureau of Statistics distort figures to aid this partisan trickery. The annual expenditures are to be ascertained

from two sources, the regular appropriations and what are known as the permanent appropriations, covering the customs and other large tems not supposed to fluctuate. The latter items, unlike the former, do not appear in separate bills, and consequently fail to attract public attention. The system which keeps any part of the public expenditures from review by the people's representatives is wrong, and ought to be abolished. A movement to that effect has been started. It cannot fail to pass Congress. In recent campaign statements Mr. Sherman been more economical than the Democrate have been since they got possession of the House. To do this, he began by withholding the perma-

attempted to show that the Republicans had nent appropriations from the regular expenditures. He adopted the enlightened policy of Mr. Richardson, who, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Boutwell, when six millions stood in the way of carrying out the latter's new mode of bookkeeping, forced the balance and made everything look lovely. That is the way business is done at the Tressury now, and has been done for years past,

The prodigality, plunder, corruption, jobbery, Ring rule, and enormous waste of the Republican party, as represented by Grantism. led to the political revolution of 1874, when a majority of one hundred in the House of Representatives was swept away by the tidal wave of that year, and a Democratic majority of seventy was put in its place, under pledges of retrenchment and reform.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, had already been made when the Democratic House took possession in December, 1875, at the opening of the Forty-fourth Congress. Mr. Randall was Chairman of the Appropriations. The estimates from the Treasury footed up \$203,000,000 in round numbers the service of 1877. Mr. Randall reported \$147,000,000 for the year, and had to confront a partisan opposition of the most bitter kind in the House. The Senate was Republican, and when the bill went there these economies were denounced by Mr. Sherman especially, and by others, as an attempt by the " rebel Brigadiers' to cripple the public service. The Republican Senate added twenty-one millions to the aggregate, and returned the bill to the House with a threat of defeating the appropriations unless concession was made. Finally, a compromise was effected, and the twelve bills footed up \$147,719,074.85, against the Republican aggre gate of \$177,663,327.71 for similar bills for 1876. Here was a retrenchment of thirty millions the first session of the reform House. The

pledge was redeemed in good faith. This was the beginning of a new policy which gave confidence to the country, strengthened the public credit, and materially aided resump tion of specie payments. Great crops in the United States and bad crops in Europe have helped to consummate the work. The reform was carried out in spite of all that the Grant Administration and the Republican leaders could do to thwart, to misrepresent, and to defeat the change from extravagance to economy Now, to compare the cost of carrying on the Government for six years, let us take the figures of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, page 17, under the head of 'Net ordinary expenditures." The year 1880

is not officially reported: Republican House. \$194,118,985.00 1877. 171,529,848.27 1878. 164,857,813.36 1879. Total .... \$530,506,646 63 Total ....\$445,293,349 90

Democratic retrenchment... This large reduction, averaging thirty mililons a year, does not represent all that was achieved. The Republicans left a legacy of expenditures, held back until Gen. Grant went out of office. The Democrats voted eight millions of additional pensions last year and had to vote five millions for the Halifax award. more than half of which was not fairly due But the country had been committed by Republican juggiery, and Congress had to foot the

fraudulent bill. These plain facts speak for themselves. They are taken from Mr. Sherman's report to Congress last December. Mr. Garfield voted for and defended on every occasion the profligacy of his party. And if he had the power he would restore the extravagance and jobbery for which, as Chairman of the Appropriations, he was directly responsible during the three years above cited.

## THE DISHONEST CANDIDATE, & TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is

curious problem how Garfield, as a public man, and in his own party, ever managed to survive his Credit Mobilier and De Golyer exposures, the report of the Republican Po-Committee, the judicial decision by which he was branded, and from which no appeal was dared to be taken, the general denunciation of the Republican press, the call upon him to withdraw into private life by a large body of his constituents in his own Congressional district, and the fall of his majority from about 13,000 to about 3,000, when, in spite of that call, he persisted in running for reflection. All the others of his colleagues in the Credit Mobilier corruption, inluding his twin "Christian statesman," Schuyler Colfax, who had reached the high dignity of Vice-President of the United States, sank, to rise no more, under the crushing ban o righteous public indignation. How came Giftfield, and Garfield alone, to be an exception, to remain on the surface, and even to work forward to the front rank of his party in Congress? The case is curious, but the answer is plain. He managed to retain his seat in Congress.

ough with a majority so enormously reduced that there was less honor than shame in it, his district being Giddings's old district, with which it is part of their religion never to change their Congressman. He is a very able man, intellectunl, of education superior to the mass around him ready, showy, versatile, plausible, genial and pleasant in private intercourse, and with a peculiar way of always "talking good" while never failing to vote and act as badly as he may be required to do by the party managers about him. He is the typical preacher turned politiclan, which is about the worst style of politician known. I should prefer Bob Ingersoll on the floor of Congress, however little I sympathize with him in the pulpit. Garfield was ever ser viceable as a spokesman and floor leader for his party. It was the era of rings and rottonness, of all manner of jobs and profligate expenditure. In a word, it was the regime of Grantism. He was its natural and necessary Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, or chief custodian of the public purse. All the sympathies of party, all the interests and instincts of great numbers of his colleagues about him, tended to his support. And so the ugly memories of the past faded into oblivion, and he again became a leading statesman" in his party, proper and fit—one of the fittest—to be so down to Louisi-ana, in reference to which mission he again 'talked good" in his letter to his friend Hinsdale; but how he acted, we all know. And now,

at last, he has worked himself up to the pin

De Golyer, Sanborn, Salary Grab, and all.

nacle position of Presidential candidate of his

BLATON.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONFESTION.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The rural Democracy rejoice at the signs of harmony in the city Democracy. The country Democracs are weary of fouds in the party which benefit nobody but the Republicans. Therefore, they take fresh courage at the prospect of a State Convention in which all the supporters of Hancock and

English will be represented. It is not feared that any questions will arise In the Saratoga Convention to seriously disturb its proceedings. There may be rival candidates for the Chief Judgeship, but the matter will be disposed of in the usual way and all will cheerfully abide by the result. It is barely possible that there may be four or five cases of contested seats in some of the interior coun ties, but if there is unity on this subject in the city delegations, a little flurry in two or three remote Assembly districts will hardly amount

city delegations, a little flurry in two or three remote Assembly districts will hardly amount to a pessing breeze.

There is one topic, however, which, if it is brought before the Convention, will be likely to excite some feeling. It relates to the State Committee, meaning thereby the regular State Committee, meaning the state of the state of the point a new committee, and in this way get rid of both the present committees. This movement is started by some of the lenders of what may be designated for convenience' sake, as the Tilden wing of the party. There is no doubt that several prominent Democrate of that class think it will be wise for the Convention to exercise its ordinary functions in this particular, and give the party a State Committee, It may be safely assumed that there are several prominent and active politicians in the interior belonging to the Tilden or regular branch of the Democracy, who are coveting seats on the State Committee. They seem to think that this would be a position of a good deal of influence in a Presidential year, and they want to try their hands at it. If this question should be brought up in the Convention it would be abrought up in the Convention it would be abrought up in the Convention will not lose their heads on so small a matter as whether they will themselves appoint another State Committee or by their own not authorize the present committee to remain in power.

A united and spirited gathering at Saratoga is confidently expected and it is not anticipated that there will be an attempt in any quarter to create divisions in the councils of the party, or cripple its strength in the pending contest.

The Morrible Condition of Vermont. From the Ruband Lequirer.

Col. Worthington, who has been employed to gather statistics relating to labor and wages in the va-rious States of the Union/reports that the average wages paid for labor in the State of Vermont is considerably less than in any State north of Mason and Dixon's line. Gov. Proctor, in a recent speech in this town, stated that a large increase in the number of convicted crimi-nals in this State was a cause of the greatly increased cost of its government. He reported the number of criminals to be nearly three times as many as it was a

Judge Douton stated in his charge to the Grand Jury last September that the amount paid for intexicating liquous consumed in this State in the year 1870 was \$8,700,000, and it had increased in amount since that time. Now, this would furnish to every voter in the State forty-five gallens of rum at \$2 a gallon, a quantity suffi-

Vermont has always been under Republican rule.

Thus it would appear that the State of Vermont is remarkable for five things, viz: It has the largest per cent. of crime. The lowest wages. The least gain in population.

And has the largest Republican majority.

A Letter from Four Indignant Waiters. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We, the undersigned, waiters of the West End Restaurant, at Long Branch, take the liberty of asking the hospitality of THE Sus's columns for this letter, which has for its ob ect a protest against the calumnies which two New York newspapers have published quite recently in regard

to hotel waiters. One of these journals says that anybody can be a wait er, since intelligence is not necessary. Upon this we will make one simple observation. It is that the writer of this article, in which the ridiculous competes with the gro-tesque, ought, in that case, to make an accomplished waiter. The other journal goes even further, and gives the charitable advice to abolish, as quickly as possible, the second of waiters which is spoken or as a pest, and it even possible to the control of the control of the pistol.

It is well known to us that many visitors could learn a great deal, in the inatter of sood manners, from the waters. We do not pretent to say that the waters are all perfect contenies—every flock has its black sheep, but we know well that many of them have received a training and an education that would compare favorably with the training and education of people who thins themselves their superiors, and whom they are obliged to serve.

hemselves their superiors, and whom say are no serve.

As for their honesty, it would be well if the waiters were permitted to wear gloves, for here in America, the honest folk are smong the servants rather than among the matters.

Trusting you will excuse our inability to put this letter into better English, we present to you the assurance of our perfect consideration.

Rosent Paoutro,

P. Gerker-Cholker,

G. Halvor,

J. Landen,

The Fruits of Mathematical Research. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Conrad"

sks: "It is of 6 was 3, what would is of 20 be? This amounts simply to replacing the term 15 with the erm 15, and we should have the following proportionate of 6-3, then  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $4.12-\frac{1}{2}$  or 4.8 therefore, if 4.12 i or  $3.12-\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $20-7\frac{1}{2}$ , which would be NEWALE, N. J., Sept. 4.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See: Daboll's Arithmetic was ie text book in the Boston public schools in 1810. The estion of "Coursd" was there put in this way: "If cestion of "Courad" was there put in this way: "If he third of 6 be 3, what would the fourth of 20 te?" The newer's 75. "Courad" must be near the eighties, or a thap he has got told of grandpa's 1bboth. Here is another of the succent connutrums. A person pelled for leave to visit a prisoner. Asked about the reationship between them he replied:
"Hetthers and assers I have none, but that man's ather is my father's sur!"
What was the relationship? Frankin School, 1822.
Fairfax J. W. F. Jun Mediovern V. Geo. W. Churiata. Fairfax, J. W. F., Jno. McGovern, F., Geo. W. Cumisky, delichus, E. H. F., Hunterden, L. K. J., Hanrahan, J. D. L., Warren, and W. R. Bissell concur.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About a ar aco after the English invasion of Afgleamstan I aid in a letter to Tus Sys that the time had come for In ia to revolt against English rule, joining her forces with those of Afghanistan, and thus placing the British enemy between two fires. I am of the same opinion, as a military man, now. All India should revolt against England's tyranny from the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean. It is time that the flux of England should be trailed in the dust in Asia. American calizens, whose fathers struck it down twice on the soil which we inhabit, would reside to see the homer of an old criental nation, numerous, rich, and powerful, unlitted in the same of human liberts in distant Asia. India since free, our commercial relations with her would become extensive standard relations. e and profitable forever, a successful revolt in Imia would ultimately Jound to Ireland's success in her stringle for liberty, tional life, and independence. The blows struck be be the vaters of the stages would be heard and rebook eside the waters of the Ganges would be heard a

To Fathers and Mothers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can any Tax Ses's million readers oblige the writer with a relithle remedy for the whosping cough? My children have ow been afflicted two or three weeks, and I have tried a number of remedies without avail. Whoor P.S.—I do not want any quack remedies or advertising dodges. I want a good, cellable, tried remedy, from some experienced father or mother.

A Sacrilege.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Haves seeping in theories Washington's bed! How dired be commit such a sacrifice-to define that sacred cite, the seroperty of the hathout

Roscoe Conkling's Gar Fish. I've been a lishing, as you know; 1 bought a salmon stream, And thus at last I realized

But when I cast my careful hook, Which I had baited well, There rose a mean Ohio fish And swallowed hook and snell. I took that scaly, honv gar,

My boyhood a happy dream.

And laid it on the gre An Arthur smelt I found. I mean to cook the thing, of course,

Although that sort of fish

Can never be for me and mine A palatable dish. Its scales and bones and tasteless flesh Will be but wretched stuff; In place of what I hoped to have

For every ill some good must come, And I will cook the gar, to save That precious Arthur smelt.

This meal is rather rough,

I mean to fry the thing, and need But it is hard to start a fire.

And I'm not hungry now.

party, in which a natural instinct guided its Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of cholors mortus, diarrhosa, or any bowel compaint, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and you will avoid much senfering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now every where recognized as a standard curstive. Add. politicians of the Flanagan type to take him up as indeed their typical man, Credit Mobilier,

SUNDEAMS.

-Epitaph for Bob Ingersoll: Robert Burns. A man at Champaign, Ill., proudly wears a watch guard made of hair which he pulled from an enemy's heard in a fight.

-Prof. Hiram Corson of Cornell University believes that since his damphter's doubt be has on several times seen her "materialized spirit."

Thomas Young of Perkinsville, Ind., looked into the mouth of a cannon to see if it was tonded, while somebody touched it off. His head was blown

-The anti-Chinese ordinances of San Francisco are being, one after another, declared void by the

courts. The last to be declared unconstitutional was one which prohibited laundries in wooden buildings. -Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis has suspended for two months, from the Roman Catholic con numon, several members of the Ancient Order of Hiber plans, for disable vine his order prohibition day

-A husband eloped from Portage, Wis. with a widow and her two daughters. After travelling as far as La Crosse he deserted the mother and one daughter, disappearing with the prettiest of the girls. -The Rev. Father James Haggerty has

entered suit against 131 of his partichioners in Milwaukse to recover \$1,000 in back salary. A deputy sheriff was actively engaged for several days in serving the papers ... The recent public execution at Dallas Texas, was followed by a general hanging of dogs by small boys from the gallows used the day before. The coremony of adjusting the rope, prayer, singing, and farewell parting was some through with. -The Rev. Dr. Wenger, one of the oldest

missionaries in Calcutta, who had given his special attention to Biblical translation in the Sanscrit and Ben gait languages, is dead. He was an accomplished San-scrit scholar, and his version of the Bible is used by all lenominations of Christians in Bengal. -Sam Crawford undertook to kill the four members of William Tate's family, at York, S. C. He had

wounded Mrs. Tate and a daughter when help came, and was compelled to run away. A physician attended to the injured women, and departed. In the morning Tate was found dead, Crawford having returned to his mur--Mack Parow of Grand Rapids, Mich., died after eixty-three days of voluntary fasting. He be-lieved he had a concer in his stomach and quit eating.

occasionally and one teaspoonful of ice cream. The autopsy proved that he had been mistaken about his stomuch, his sele trouble being in the brain. -The town of Kempen, near Crefeld, in the Rhineland, purposes celebrating next October the 500th anniversary of one of its sons, whose name is known in every part of the world. At Kempen, in the year 1380, was born Thomas Hamerken, the author of a

During the rest of his life he took only sweetened water

book which, after the Bible, has seen more editions than any other book, viz., "The Following of Christ." -The elephant hunters of Ceylon and India corroborate Sindhad's story that elephants, when they feel the approach of death, retire to a solitary and inaccessible valley, and there die in peace. Mr. Sander son, superintendent of elephants to the Government of India, admits that no living tuan has come across the corpse of a wild elephant that has died a natural death.

-Among the stonelayers employed upon the building of the new House of Parliament was one of a peculiarity thoughtful turn of mind, a man of speech and smbittion above his trade. That man now sits in the House he helped to build, and he is Mr. Broadhurst, the member for Stoke, whose speech on the Employers Liability bill has marked him out for Parliamentary success -Bonn was drunk when he undertook an

ascension on a tight rope, at Clyde, Ohio, to the tower of the Town Hall. The multitude shouled to him to go back, but he kept straight ahead, staggering at every step. At length be dropped his balance pole, and fell backward, but like a firsh he wrapped his right leg around the rope, and held on. He said atterward that the loss of the pole sobered him instantly.

-When Simpson mounted his horse to ride ome, after calling on a girl at Tazewell, lil., he found that he had forgetten to untie the beast. He tried to dis-mount, but stuck fast to the saddle. Some jenious rancal had smeared the saddle with tar. He finally leaned for ward, cut the hitch rein, and rode homeward. He ser-ered the saddle girth when arriving at home, built a rousing fire, warmed the tar, and at last found liberty.

-A young German tourist named Schnell. from Augsburg, lost his life by failing down a precipies on the Harder, between Thun and Interlaken. Shordy before he made the slip he was warned of his perflow position, but took no heed. The Harder is one of the ost dangerous and deceptive of the lesser mountains the Oberland, and a fatal accident happens on it almos very season. There is no snow on the slopes, but the

grass is very slippery. -In the House of Commons, Mr. Monk sked the representative of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners whether it was the fact that on one of the Commissioners' estates or 2.000 acres there was no collars, and that in this parish ten persons slept in a room. The answer showed that this had been so while the Desp and Chapter of Norwich neld the property, which has but recently come into the hands of the Commissioner It was only a fair sample of Dean and Chapters' estates

None were in worse plicht. -Count Arthur Dessaix, a grand nephew of Napoleon, is the possessor of a morsel of Mollers's shull, which he purchased fifteen years ago for 300 france from Count Pourtales, who had acquired it at the sale of Baron Denon's celebrated collection of persona relies, in 18-3. Raron helpon has confired to get the relie during the transfer of Molocra's and La Fontaine's remains, in 1792, from the gravevard of St. Joseph to Pere-La Chaise. The Baron and a rival collector, M. Calihava, each stole a fragment of the great French drammits's skeletom, Calihava secured a tooth, which

he wore, set in a ring. They are agitating in England the aboition as useless of carrying colors on the battle field. Legitlan and Molville having died in Zululand in detending the colors of the Twenty Curth, and those of the State stath being captured by the Afghans. But the purpose of such an emblem is that of state. In Gerany, France, and Austria they fasten fron crosses to the silken sheet, and so strongly did the Romans love their engles that they gave them separate tents and surrounded them with guards, who were looked on in the light of sacred priests. Ere the eagle fell into the hands of an enemy the soldiers died, round its staff. -At a recent dinner in Fishmongers' Hall,

Lord Derby, atheing to the Irish bill, said "I have often heard it asked, How can you expect two legisla tive bodies—one elected on more and more popular bases in every succeeding generation, and the other composed with few exceptions, upon strictly hereditary principlescan be kent in union one with the other?" Well, my answer is that there may no doubt be some difficulty in the matter; but we have given sheld in England that diffculties are opportunities, and I do not see why the next generation or the present should be supposed to be deal tute of that capacity for trasscable concession and for compromise which has been so distinguishing a characteristic or English polines in the past."

-Tom McDonald was one of the hardest drinkers at Commercial Point. Ohio; yet he was not a profit to the only salmon in the village, because when on a spree he would draws out the proprietor. Beaver, and give away the liquors to all who asked. Beaver at laput a stop to that diversion by giving McDonald a terrible chipping. McDonald lay for several days in bed, and while recovering he spent a large part of his time sharpening a knile with which to kill Beaver. As he has siways carried out his threats, it was generally supposed that Beaver's days were numbered; but one might, just as McDonald had recovered sufficiently to waik, a mob tool him out and hanged him. "No doubt they were friends of mine." Beaver naively remarks.

-A Providence clergyman is having conatructed a granite table to which he has given the name of "The Scient Prencher." It is shaped like a deak, on top of which is correct an open Bible. On the exposed pages is the following. "Be ready, the time is short. These are the words I scake unto you while I was with von that after my decease ye might have them in remem-brance." On the four sides of the menument appears a wast amount of lettering, consisting of texts and comwast amount of lettering, consisting of texts and com-ments. There are upwant of 3,200 letters. It will cast shout \$500.5 It is to be erected at Saratoca. The clerk-man says that every summer there are thousands whe visit the watering place who need just such a teacher, and who have nothing else to do but read and reflect.

-A special committee of the Elinburgh Chamber of Commerce have drawn up a report upon the lightion with reference to the loss of the Crimpias. The Court of Appeal decision was that the deviation of a ship under charter to save a vessel in peril is unjustification, and renders the shipowher liable to the charterer ole, and renders the shipowner liable to the charger (or loss. The committee say that "the law, as now declared, prevents shipowners, by runous remains, itsus allowing vessels to rive any assistance to disabled releasing respect of the saving of property. It equally prevent them from doing anything toward averton or is seeing the visiting danger to the loss of the persons of loss and in charge of these points. and in charge of thee lives of the person of loads and in charge of these sides, if these increase feets sense of duty, or from the instincts of profess and heard, refuse to desert their charge. The committee advise that stops be taken to amount the law's declared.

The only remarkable incident when Presidents Grevy Le in Say, and Gambetta were on their way to Cherhours was the appearance at the Barest station of the Bishop of that discusse what said. I have the homer to present to via the elergy who despite the apprehensions and unless less of this moment than its duty to assure you of a otherwise in their intermine. The clerry does not mostle with politics, and pures in invokes on you and the country. May teel be not invokes on you and the country. May teel be less than pleasure the assurance con bring me. I access with pleasure the assurance con bring me. I am particularly happy to hear from your floathest the carry dust half cupy itself with posting. Varied right to have confident in the Government of the regulate. Appreliance of the interminent of the regulate. -The only remarkable incident when